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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1874. NO. 70.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH

Commercial

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS,

THE COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence of the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. That government is essential to a commercial country, and journals claiming to be independent in politics rarely are wholly independent of politics, is faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, and its success, or no change or faction, supporting the principles upon which the Republican party is founded on principles of right and justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day, such articles from able writers, upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—as will keep its News and Editorial columns fresh and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Markets, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the price of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

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Daily Commercial

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By mail for six months..... 5 00
By mail for three months..... 2 50
By mail for one month..... 1 00

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THE

Weekly Commercial!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

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Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

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TERMS FOR 1875.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

MASONIC.

Meeting of General Grand Chapter at Nashville—Election of Officers.

NASHVILLE, November 25.—The General Grand Chapter re-assembled at three o'clock, and this being the hour set apart for the election of General Grand officers, on motion the election was proceeded to. On counting the ballots, M. E., Elijah H. English, of Arkansas, was elected General Grand High Priest; John Frizzell, of Tennessee, D. G. G. H. P.; Robert F. Withers, of Iowa, G. G. R.; Chas. F. Chapman, of Massachusetts, G. G. Scribe; John Dunlap Ireland, of Massachusetts, G. G. Treasurer; C. G. Fox, of New York, G. G. Secretary; Noble D. L. Arner, of District of Columbia, G. G. C. H.; Henry Bostwick, of Kentucky, G. G. R. A.

FIRE RECORD.

Springfield, Ohio—$2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 25, 1874.

A bank Scrump's cooper shop was burned this o'clock this morning, with several hundred finished barrels and much unused stock. The loss is about two thousand dollars.

Muncie, Ind.—$10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MUNCIE, IND., November 25, 1874.

Fire this morning, about five o'clock, fire was discovered in C. Gass' carriage factory, located near the center of a block of wooden buildings. The fire spread east and west, until it had consumed the entire line of buildings. All of them were frame houses. At one time another lot of wooden business houses, just across the street, were on fire, bidding fair to destroy the eastern portion of our city. At this time aid was telegraphed for from Indianapolis. The loss is ten thousand dollars, with no insurance.

Chicago—$3,000—Two Boys Suffocated.

CHICAGO, November 25.—About midnight last night a fire broke out in the rear building, No. 962 Milwaukee avenue. The first floor of which is occupied as a store and the upper floor as a residence, by Enright, whose two little boys, respectively six and eight years, were overcome by the smoke and suffocated. The building and stock about the building insured. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Franklin, Ind.—$12,000.

FRANKLIN, IND., November 25.—A fire broke out about four o'clock this morning in the furniture factory of Ferdinand Fisher & Son, and although every effort was made by the citizens, the whole establishment was burned. Loss twelve thousand dollars; insurance three thousand dollars, in the Niagara.

Papillon, Nebraska—$4,900.

OMAHA, November 25.—A fire at Papillon, Nebraska, last night, destroyed the Farmers' grain houses of Fish & Andrews, four thousand dollars; partly insured. The Grangers' grain house was also destroyed. Loss, nine hundred dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CUSTOMS REFORM.

Beginning Made at Baltimore.

SALE OF THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS."

A. K. McClure the Purchaser.

THE PAPER TO OPPOSE THE ADMINISTRATION.

But the President Never Did Care for Newspapers.

Vice President Wilson Expects to Open the Senate and Preside During the Winter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1874.

Baltimore Customs Service.

The contemplated reorganization of the customs service has commenced in earnest at Baltimore. A report was submitted today which will form the basis of an overhauling of the offices of appraiser and naval officer. The prospects of a new deal have called out a formidable array of aspirants for the possible vacancies. The effective steps taken by Commissioner Johnson in the reorganization of the agent service will be continued in this wider field.

The Vice President.

Vice President Wilson states that he fully expects to be here on the first Monday of December to preside at the opening of the session of the Senate. He says that, if possible, he will preside over the Senate during the winter. Since his induction into the office of Vice President he has been able to preside over the Senate but a very few days altogether.

Philadelphia "Press" Changes Hands.

Colonel McClure, who has been here for several days, is announced as having purchased the Philadelphia *Press* for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is given out by the friends of McClure that he is backed up by a number of wealthy capitalists, and it is said that from the time he takes control of the paper, on the first January, it will be conducted as an anti-administration journal. Great calculations are made on this by the opponents of the administration here, but remembering the experience of the past, the blow will not be fatal to the Republican party. The President himself has never attached any importance to newspaper organs, and has repudiated the pretensions of the New York *Republic* to speak for him.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Bold Robbery at Mansfield, Ohio—Safe Robbed of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 25, 1874.

Two men entered the shoe store of William Clegern, early last evening, and while one diverted the attention of Mr. Clegern on the pretense of purchasing a pair of shoes, the confederate robbed the safe of twenty-five hundred dollars in currency and some other valuable papers. The thieves succeeded in getting off with their booty without exciting suspicion, and the loss was not discovered till about three o'clock. Telegrams were immediately sent in every direction with a full description of the thieves and an offer of five hundred dollars reward, but up to this time there is no trace of their whereabouts. This is the second successful robbery within a week, E. & J. F. Bladd having lost about three thousand dollars' worth of silks Friday night last.

A Political Discussion.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—During a heated political discussion at Burlington, Rush county, Indiana, Monday night, three men were stabbed with a pocket knife by one Wightman. Wightman then started to run, and was shot in the side by some unknown person.

The Butler County (Ohio) Murder—Deceased's Family Confess the Crime.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—The murderers of Christopher Harris, near Bethany, Butler county, Sunday night, have confessed to-day. They are Wm. and Jane Harris (his father and mother) and Jasper, Samuel and James Harris (his three brothers). The family are very low, stupid, ignorant, savage people. Fighting among them has been common. They say Christopher committed an indecent offence Sunday night, and Jasper and his other brothers took him out to the wood pile and killed him for it. The parties concerned, five in number, are arrested and the young girls of the family are under guard. The affair is ludicrous as well as tragical.

An Armful of Indictments Against Mississippi Officers.

VICKSBURG, November 25.—The Grand Jury of this county, composed of ten negroes and seven whites, has returned eight indictments against T. W. Cardoza (colored), State Superintendent of Education, for forcery and embezzlement while Circuit Clerk here; six indictments against A. W. Dorsey, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for forgery and embezzlement, and five indictments against G. W. Davenport (colored), Clerk of Chancery Court and County Allowances, for forgery and altering records. The evidence against the accused is said to be overwhelming.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Falling Timber.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., November, 25, 1874.

David Hill, Esq., a prominent citizen living on the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad, three miles south of this place, received injuries yesterday at the trestle from a falling piece of timber, from which he died to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Middle States, generally clear weather, north or west winds, no decided change in temperature and rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, rising temperature, winds veering to the east or south and slowly falling barometer.

The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Nebraska Relief Society publish a statement showing receipts amounting to $18,747 86.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Newburyport, Mass., Tuesday. The direction or vibration was from west to east.

The safe-burglary jury, at Washington, are meditating upon a verdict. At two A. M. there were no indications of an agreement.

The Arkansas Legislature have finally passed the resolution ordering a committee to investigate the election of Senator Dorsey.

Rev. A. Kroell, for thirty-three years pastor of St. John's German Free Lutheran church of Cincinnati, died in that city last evening, after a week's illness.

Professor Bonamy Price delivered the first of a series of lectures on metallic and paper currency in New York Tuesday night, before an audience composed largely of business men.

D. B. Frank, formerly editor of the Truckee (California) *Republicen*, was shot and instantly killed at Truckee Tuesday night. He was a member of the vigilance committee of that place.

At the regular fortnightly temperance meeting at Springfield, Ohio, Tuesday evening, a resolution was adopted disapproving of the treatment of Mother Stewart at the Cleveland convention last week.

Captain Josh. V. Throop, of the steamer Silverthorn, died yesterday morning, at Evansville, of neuralgia of the heart. He was the oldest steamboatman who ran from that port. His remains will be taken to Smithland for burial to-day.

Wm. F. Barry, aged ninety-six years, supposed to be the oldest printer in the United States, was buried in St. Louis Tuesday. His first "take," as a journeyman, was Washington's obituary. At ninety years of age he worked at the case in Nashville.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has affirmed the judgment of the Marion Superior Court in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against B. F. Riley, Treasurer of the county, deciding that the State cannot legally tax the capital stock of the company.

The machinery of two of the factories of the York Mills Company, at Biddeford, Maine, broke down Tuesday, necessitating their close until January. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The other mills of the corporation have consequently began running full time.

Advices from San Domingo to the 13th inst., state that the preliminary negotiations for a treaty of amity and commerce between Spain and the Dominican Republic have been successfully concluded. The principal clause provides for the perfect neutrality of San Domingo in all matters pertaining to Cuba. The treaty between Hayti and San Domingo has not yet been signed.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, November 25.—The Government has relaxed the rigor of Count Von Arnim's imprisonment. He is no longer under police surveillance.

England.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 25.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says Russia is desirous of enlarging the scope of the new Conference of the international usages of war, by making the resolutions applicable to a wider territory. The South American States will be invited to participate in the deliberations. It is also hoped that the United States will be represented at the Conference.

HOW BISMARCK AND GORTCHAKOFF SETTLED IT.

LONDON, November 25.—The *Standard* states that there is reason to believe that the recent interview between Bismarck and Gortchakoff resulted in the removal of their personal differences; also in the adoption of a common policy by Russia and Germany, in consequence of which the former will speedily recognize the present Government of Spain, Russia's previous refusal to do so having been owing to Gortchakoff's personal influence.

Spain.

WORK RESUMED AT IRUN.

MADRID, November 25.—The Carlists attacked San Marcial to-day, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Carlists, in force, have again surrounded Irun, and are within five hundred yards of the walls. They opened a heavy fire to-day, to which the garrison replied.

NEW YORK PRESS CORRESPONDENTS ARRESTED.

HENDAYE, November 25.—Buckland and MacGahan, correspondents of the New York *Times* and *Herald*, were arrested recently while crossing the Santiago river, notwithstanding they had passports. These the officer making the arrest refused to examine. The correspondents were subjected to great indignity in Fontarabia. An order for their release was received to-day. MacGahan was detained, however, because of threatening language towards the Mayor of Fontarabia, who has begun a civil action against MacGahan, which it is supposed will not be pressed.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—The steamship Egypt, from New York, has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 25, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £140,000.

Consols for money and account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¼; do 1867, 109¼; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 103¾; of 1881, 108¾; 6's of 96, 107; Erie 24¾; do preferred 39. Refined petroleum 8¾@8¾.

PARIS, November 25.—Rentes 61 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 25.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 97⅝.

ANTWERP, November 25.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6¾d.; sales of the week, 70,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,300 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Refined petroleum 9⅝d. Lard oil 51s.

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Mass Meeting at Indianapolis—Call for a National Presidential Convention—Financial Basis for a Political Union.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25.—A convention or meeting, composed of the leading men of the Independent party of Indiana and a number of delegates from other States, met in this city to-day. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ollman, of Indiana, who said that at the Independent State Convention, held in Masonic Hall, August 12th last, a resolution was passed that a committee be authorized to correspond with similar organizations in other States, with a view to organize a national party. In pursuance to the terms of that authorization, Mr. Ollman said the Central Committee had entered into correspondence with the friends of the Independent party, resulting in this meeting to-day, which is not a convention, but merely a meeting for consultation upon the propriety of issuing an address and providing for holding preliminary convention of the friends of the party, and ultimately calling a national convention of the Independent party to nominate a candidate for President in 1876. The committee appointed on organization and declaration of principles, made the following report:

In view of the great sufferings to which many of the industrial interests of the country are now subjected, by reason of past vicious legislation in relation to the finances of the nation, by reason of discriminating and extortionate rates of transportation between various market points of the country and the producers, and unjust discrimination in our revenue system, by which certain interests of the country are promoted at the expense of other industries, all of which are evils demanding reform; and as, after years of importunity to existing parties, no redress of these flagrant abuses has been afforded to the people by these parties; we realize the necessity of a new political organization of the people, by the people and for the people to restrain the aggressions of combined capital upon the rights and interests of the masses, to reduce taxation, to correct abuses, and to purify all departments of Government; your committee, to whom was referred the subject of setting forth a declaration of principles as the basis upon which to call a preliminary national convention, have maturely considered the same and, believing that the proper solution of the money question more deeply affects the material interests of the people than any other one question, and that it directly and indirectly affects all other economic questions in issue before the people; therefore we recommend the following basis of Union:

First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end, the circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation, and paper money issued by the Government directly to the people without the intervention of any system of barring corporations, which shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports thereunto; this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holder with registered Government bonds bearing arate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

Second—Interest on the present public debt and that portion of the principal of the same which is, by the express terms of the law creating it, payable in coin, shall be so paid. Your committee further recommend a national convention of all people who can agree to the foregoing financial proposition, to assemble in National convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, 1875, to perfect a national platform and to appoint a time and place for holding a national independent convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; and all who fully indorse the foregoing basis of union shall be cordially invited to participate. Said convention shall be a mass convention, but all votes thereto shall be taken by States, and each State shall be entitled to the number of votes equal to twice the number of its representatives in the National Congress.

Your committee further nominate and recommend for the National Executive Committee, with power to add to their numbers or to change the date of the preliminary national convention, if exigency requires, the following gentlemen: Robert Schilling, Cleveland; E. F. Trowbich, Detroit; U. C. Cameron, Chicago; E. M. Davis, Philadelphia; Thomas Buchanan and E. A. Ollman, Indianapolis; J. S. Campbell, Rockville, Ind.; R. M. Hazlett, Greencastle; L. A. Wood, Louisville; A. Laggenbuch, Ind.; R. H. Carr, Alexandria, Ind.; R. A. Thompson, Bluntsville, Ind.; Ovenson Wolcott, White county, Ind.; Thos. Jones, Lafayette; John A. Thompson, Commait Pounk, W. Va.; S. M. Smith, Kenawnee, Ind.; E. A. Ollman, Indianapolis, Chairman; T. B. Buchanan, Indianapolis, Secretary.

The report was, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1874.

EVACUATION DAY.

Evacuation day was observed by the display of bunting on the national, State and municipal buildings, hotels, &c., and the parade of veterans, who numbered only sixteen men. A militia regiment entertained the veterans, subsequently, at a banquet.

THE GREAT SCANDAL SUITS.

The attorneys for Beecher have signed their consent to set down the argument on the bill of particulars before the Court of Appeals for December 1st. Tilton's counsel announce that they will ask the City Court, Friday next, to direct the District Attorney to proceed promptly with the trial of the indictment against their client.

DEATH OF GENERAL LESLIE.

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Leslie died this morning, at his residence in this city, aged seventy-three years.

THE LONGSHOREMEN.

The longshoremen resolved to-night to enter upon a general strike Friday morning, their offer of a compromise with the shipowners having been rejected.

Three names are now prominently mentioned by Southern newspapers in connection with the Speakership of the Forty-fourth Congress—Alexander H. Stephens and Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. The latter seems the favorite, although the election until January. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The other mills of the corporation have consequently began running full time.

Advices from San Domingo to the 13th inst., state that the preliminary negotiations for a treaty of amity and commerce between Spain and the Dominican Republic have been successfully concluded. The principal clause provides for the perfect neutrality of San Domingo in all matters pertaining to Cuba. The treaty between Hayti and San Domingo has not yet been signed.

The States electing Governors in 1875 are: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—total, thirteen. The political events of the year begin with the New Hampshire election in March.

IRON AND COPPER.

Shipments of Iron Ore, Pig Iron and Copper from the Lake Superior Region up to November 19.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

MARQUETTE.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, November 19, 1874:

ORE.			
Cleveland	52,116	New York	3,718
Lake Superior	81,234	Shenango	5,429
Champion	46,429	Rolling Mill	4,151
Washington	24,226	Edwards	2,848
Republic	112,647	Wisthrop	3,710
Keystone	3,669	McComber	2,641
Kloman	34,411	Lake Angeline	1,114
Total			423,864

PIG IRON.			
Mich. Iron Co	8,451	Carp Furnace	761
Morgan Furnace	7,060	Ishing F. Fur'c	450
Bancroft Fur'c	6,573	Iron Cliff Co	175
Champion Fur'c	408	Rolling Mill	1,761
Grace Furnace	4,067		
Total			26,476
Total ore and pig iron			450,340

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments from Escanaba for this season up to and including November 19, 1874:

ORE.			
Jackson	82,187	F. & L. S	1,301
New York	55,350	Carp	910
Cleveland	6,256	Saginaw	41,622
Lake Angeline	22,096	Rolling Mill	5,821
Barnum	36,462	H. & Hoppock	490
Foster	1,143	Salisbury	4,433
Cascade	7,257	Home	2,117
Wintbrop	1,356	Goodrich	2,725
Excelsior	588	Teal Lake	2,600
Total			270,721

PIG IRON.			
Pioneer Furnace	4,000	Escanaba Fnace	4,885
Deer Lake Furnace	4,000		
Total			12,745
Total ore and pig iron			282,469

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to November 12, 1874:

ORE.	
Spurr Mountain	42,008
Michigamme	44,601
Total	86,609

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, of pig iron, from the Grand Island furnace this season up to November 19:

Bay Furnace	7,098
Munising Furnace	4,578
Total	11,946

THE DISTRICT.

The following will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to November 11, and shipments to a corresponding date last year:

IRON ORE.	1874.	1873.
From Marquette	598,784	484,884
From Escanaba	429,712	270,725
From L'Anse	60,809	86,069
Total	1,088,875	789,027

PIG IRON.		
From Marquette	25,997	38,476
From Escanaba	9,348	12,769
From Grand Island		12,846
Total	35,345	51,567

Showing a decrease of 261,526 gross tons of ore and pig metal, as compared with shipments for a corresponding period last year.

Copper.

[From the Hancock Journal.]

PORTAGE LAKE.

The following is the total shipment of each mine, in gross tons, by the Union Steamboat Line, since opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.	Tons.	Pounds.
Calumet and Hecla	5,535	1,142
Osceola	375	18
Atlantic	76	481
R. Uren & Co., Franklin	29	178
R. Uren & Co., Pewabic	66	307
Isle Royale	61	467
Pewabic	140	589
Franklin	119	1,861
Concord-Pewabic	2	1,920
Schoolcraft	6	1,184
Houghton	63	381
Hancock	5	1,248
Allouez	199	935
Total	10,669	1,927

MINERAL.	Tons.	Pounds.
Quincy	1,613	1,389
Franklin	427	905
Quincy Tribute Co	29	880
Total	2,086	1,589

STATE NEWS.

Venison nine cents a pound in Johnstown.

They have good sleighing in Cambria county.

Hogs are dying in Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, from throat disease.

The Lycoming county Teacher's Institute will be held at Muncy, commencing December 21st.

Mr. Wellington Yundt died suddenly, on Sunday, at his residence in Hinkletown, Lancaster county.

Lilly's station has got to be so bad that the Johnstown *Tribune* says it is a disgrace to Cambria county.

Hon William H. Gernand ex-Mayor of Reading, died suddenly of apoplexy in that city on Sunday.

Catholic journals of New York talk of the probability of Father Toner, of Towanda, being made a Bishop.

The Sheriff's sale of the Berks County Railroad has been again postponed. It is now advertised to take place November 30.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are prevalent in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania and in an extremely virulent form.

The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will meet in Williamsport in January next. Over 1,300 delegates will be present.

In the neighborhood of Danville hogs and calves are stolen, and one farmer has had twenty shocks of corn husked. Bold thieving.

There were 266 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—a decrease of 43 from the previous week. Of victims of consumption there were 36.

A Williamsport school boy told the teacher that he lied, the teacher thrashed him with a raw-hide, and the police arrested the teacher.

Rev. Mr. Kerr, a Presbyterian minister, proposes to erect a first-class female seminary building at Latrobe on the "Armor" farm recently purchased by himself and Isaac George for $42,000.

An Easton woman brings up her child in the way it should go by beating it with a thick strap, and then putting the youngster in a bag and holding it out of the door so that its cries can be heard by the neighbors.

Reading ladies have a happy fashion of surprising the Mayor by dropping in at his office with contributions for the poor. Friday evening eight distinct parties of ladies called upon Mayor Evans and left goods for the needy.

The Elders of the Huntingdon Presbytery will meet in annual session at Tyrone, on the 8th of December. The gathering promises to be unusually interesting, as a great many important subjects are announced for general discussion.

The Abt Male Singing society, of Philadelphia, as an earnest of their desire to represent the advance of musical culture, offer a prize of $100 for the best original four-part song for male voices by a composer of American birth.

An old Lutheran church, the second oldest building in Philadelphia, has been pulled down recently to make way for business. It was erected in 1743, and was known as Old St. Michael's. The Old Swede church, which is still standing, was built prior to 1700.

Crawford county has *one* generous man, at all events. He lost his pocket-book containing $150 in good and lawful money while attending court; and when the janitor of the court house found and returned it with contents intact, the gentleman offered to treat him to a drink of whisky.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Yesterday the wife of Jacob Welhelm, a nailer employed at the Chesapeake works, in the lower end of the city, received the sad intelligence that her father had died in California. Coupled with the information, however, was the announcement that he had left her a fortune of $125,000.

The Meadville *Republican* warns the people at large to beware the wiles of one Fisher, age 19, who bears with him a letter from the First M. E. church of that city. His ways are the ways of the diurnal beast, and many in Meadville mourn the sudden taking off of sundry articles of value and small sums of cash by this Fisher of men.

Col. William Martin Wiley died of typhoid fever at his residence on North Broad street, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening. He did much work on the Northern Central Railroad; was the contractor for the Fairmount bridge; constructed the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, and the tunnel under Baltimore. Col. Wiley was fifty years old.

After the recent riot near Scranton, a woman, seeing a fence bespattered with blood and imagining that she was on the spot where some dreadful murder had been committed, promptly fainted dead away. Her feelings on being subsequently told that a hog had been killed and she had gone off at seeing its blood, may be imagined.

THANKSGIVING.

The Observances To-Day—Religious Services—Parades of the Military and Fire Department—Amusements.

Thanksgiving Day—the fifth of the legal holidays of the year—will be observed to-day more generally than for a long time past. Let us hope, too, in view of the dullness of trade, and the consequent idleness of many laborers and mechanics, that the purse strings of the favored ones will be opened, and that liberality and good will will be the rule, not the exception. The weather promises to be good, and a general enjoyment may be anticipated. Religious services will be held by all denominations, and many interesting features are announced.

The South Common, Arch street and North avenue Methodist Episcopal congregations, Allegheny, will unite in Thanksgiving services, at 564 o'clock, in the Arch street church, Rev. J. A. Miller, of Arch street, will preach the sermon.

The Fourth avenue and the South Side Baptist churches, Pittsburgh, and the Sandusky street church of Allegheny, will unite in a Thanksgiving service at the Fourth avenue church (Dr. Pearson's), at 1029, this morning. Praise music will be a marked feature of the occasion, with addresses by several able ministers and laymen.

The Tabytonian, the United Presbyterian, the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal congregations, of Lawrenceville, will hold union services in the Presbyterian church, Thirty-ninth street, at 1029 A. M. Sermon by Rev. William B. Watkins, of Butler street Methodist Episcopal church.

Union Thanksgiving services of the First, Second and Third United Presbyterian churches will be held in the Third United Presbyterian church (Rev. Frazier's), Diamond street, between Grand and Ross, at 1029 A. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. T. H. Hanna. In the afternoon at 2:30, in the same house, will be held the fifteenth annual celebration of the Union Temperance and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath Schools. Addresses will be made by the Revs. Milligan, Johnston, Young and others.

There will be preaching in the Wylie avenue United Presbyterian church, corner of Wylie avenue and Deviller street, at 1054 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. J. M. Johnson. The following congregations are expected to unite with this church on the occasion: Eighth United Presbyterian church, Rev. J. S. Sands, pastor; Fifth United Presbyterian church, Rev. J. M. Johnson, pastor; Fourth United Presbyterian church, Rev. John Gailey, pastor, and Centenary Methodist church, Rev. Mc. Paynter, pastor.

A Union Sunday School jubilee will be held in the First Methodist church, Allegheny, at the corner of Arch and Ohio streets.

There will be preaching in the Hazlewood Presbyterian church at 1030 A. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Stuchell.

DINNERS AND SOCIABLES.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity will provide the Thanksgiving dinner for the various hospitals, as on former occasions.

The usual Thanksgiving dinner to the inmates of the jail, under the direction of Chaplain Dermitt and a number of ladies who have been managing this for some years, will also be given.

In the evening at six o'clock the congregation sociables of the members and friends of the Hazlewood Presbyterian church, will take place at the pastor's residence.

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Twenty-fifth street, near Penn, will furnish supper and sociables in the evening.

The temperance ladies of Sharpsburg (a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), will hold a fair and oyster supper in the lecture room of the Methodist church, who may wish to attend from the city can return at 1027 P. M.

A grand sacred concert will be given at St. Peter's church, Twenty-fourth ward, on the occasion of the opening of the elegant new organ manufactured specially for the church. A fine programme has been selected for the concert, and no doubt a full house will be present to hear the choirs from St. Michael's, St. Philomena's and St. Joseph's churches, assisted by others. Performance commences at eight o'clock.

MILITARY PARADE.

The Second Brigade, Sixth division, P. V., will assemble for parade and review at eight o'clock A. M. The column will be formed on Penn avenue, right resting on Fifth street, and will march over the following route: Penn avenue to Seventh street, Seventh street to Sixth avenue, thence to Wood street, thence to Smithfield street along Smithfield street to Fourth avenue, Fourth avenue to Ross street, thence to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Congress street, along Congress street to Wylie avenue, along Wylie avenue to Fifth avenue, thence to Market street, from Market street along Sixth street to Penn avenue, and dismiss.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION AND PARADE.

At half-past one o'clock P. M., the Fire Department of the city, with all apparatus, will assemble on the Monongahela wharf right resting on Smithfield street, where they will be inspected by the Board of Commissioners. At two o'clock the Department will start over the following route: Along Smithfield to Third avenue, along Third avenue to Grant, along Grant to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Craig, along Logan to Wylie avenue, along Wylie avenue to Sixth avenue, along Sixth avenue to Smithfield street, along Smithfield to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to Wood street and dismiss.

The amusements of the day will be found noticed elsewhere.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"As You Like It" was very prettily given last evening. Miss Eldred's *Rosalind* was sprightly in the extreme, and gave perfect satisfaction. The stratagem against *Orlando's* heart, in the last two acts, was as piquant, graceful and telling as it well could be. Miss Troy gave us a good *Celia* in all respects. Miss Thompson's *Phebe* and Miss Baker's *Audrey* were also well received. Miss Thompson suddenly withdrew from the stage near the close of the performance—from illness, we fear. It is to be hoped she will suffer no long absence from scenes which are always in order for her presence. Mr. Owen gave a very funny personation of *Touchstone*—original and effective.

"As You Like It" will be repeated this afternoon, and the Thanksgiving dance, and will be thoroughly enjoyed. To-night "The Hidden Hand" will be given. To-morrow evening Miss Eisler takes her benefit in "Masks and Faces" and "Peggy Green." On this occasion Prof. Ritter Bart's orchestra will perform an original waltz dedicated to Miss Eisler.

"Fritz" at the Academy.

Mr. J. K. Emmett is enjoying a run of uninterrupted prosperity at the Academy of Music. Here he is playing his well-known character of "Fritz." The third performance of the piece, given last evening, was witnessed by a jammed house; standing room being at a premium after the doors were opened; and the popular verdict on it was, "it was good." Mr. Emmett has brought his impersonation of the simple-minded yet shrewd German up to a point of really artistic excellence, that will time come to be compared by many to J

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1874.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Chicago is overrun with gambling houses, it appears. Its principal concern of this character would, however, seem to be the Board of Trade.

When are the beneficial changes and good times which Democratic victories were to inaugurate, to appear? They seem to have been postponed for the present.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says it is a simple fact that Plymouth church and Mr. Beecher have dreaded beyond limit of expression a trial on criminal charges in a court of justice. Why? Is he is afraid of its riddling machinery?

The extensive puddling and rail mills at Rome, New York, which have been idle ever since the middle of August, started up again the day before yesterday, the men resuming work at the same wages they received when the mills shut down.

The New York *Herald* has managed to bring about the arrest and imprisonment of its special correspondent in Spain. Of course that paper threatens and blusters over the "outrage," but the trick is too thin not to be seen through. Tissue paper would be a brick wall compared with it.

A Georgia paper says the combined weight of the entire nine members of Congress just elected in that State will not amount to a thousand pounds avoirdupois. And it might very pertinently have added that the intellectual ponderosity of the delegation was of a still more feathery and gossamer-like character.

It is affirmed that a well-organized plan is on foot among the Democratic politicians of New York to open the doors of Tweed's prison for him to go out. Nothing is more likely. The devil having come to his own it would be the height of Satanic ingratitude not to free so effective a privy counsellor from his chains.

Under the act of May 15, 1874, a person cannot hold the position of postmaster or other office of trust or profit, and be a member of the General Assembly of the State. If any Senator or Representative elect holds such office, he should resign before the 1st day of December next, or he will be ineligible to serve in the Legislature.

According to our latest English files, the prospects of the iron ship-building industry in that country are exceedingly gloomy. The London *Standard* says that a general depression has succeeded to the extraordinary activity which prevailed some time ago, and that in some instances reductions have already been given notice of to the extent of fifteen per cent.

The straight-laced male old women of Boston still refuse to admit ladies to membership of the school boards of that city, no matter how well qualified for such positions they may be. The egotistical superciliousness of the average Boston elector is ten times as strong as the arguments of reason. You couldn't tear his sense of superiority out of him with a team of wild horses.

That great apostle of free trade, the London *Times*, in speaking of the various industries of this country, is compelled to admit that, "under fostering economic principles, the United States iron trade has made gigantic strides and has a great future before it." The "fostering economic principles" by which these "gigantic strides" have been accomplished, are simply those of protection to home industry—on whose destruction the Democratic party is avowedly bent.

A decision of considerable importance to bankers has just been rendered by the United States District Court of New York, to the effect that national banks have no right to deal in their own stocks; and a stockholder who had transferred his shares to a New York national bank which recently failed to meet its obligations, three years before the failure occurred, was assessed in the amount directed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with interest from the date at which the assessment was made.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for October, show the export valuation to have been £21,918,528, a decline of £422,711, compared with the corresponding month of last year, and of £739,208, in comparison with October, 1872. The value of the exports for the ten months ending October 31, is £202,859,436, or £13,157,323 less than in the corresponding period of 1873, and £10,113,962 below the relative period of 1872. It is evident that at least some of the depressing commercial influences which have been at work in our own country are felt elsewhere.

The Indianapolis *Journal* quotes a banker of that city as saying that last week his bank began to receive deposits from farmers—men who used to keep bank accounts before the panic, but who have not done so for nearly a year. His conclusion was that these men have been getting good prices for their hogs and corn, and that now for the first time in twelve months they find themselves in a position to keep a bank account. It was the opinion of this banker that it will not be long, certainly not more than sixty to ninety days, before the good effects will be felt of this influx of currency.

The New York *Bulletin* corrects the prevalent impression that the number of steerage passengers returning to Europe this year is exceptionally large; giving statistics to show that the number going abroad is no larger at present than it usually is at this time of year, and that the majority of those who do go are persons whose European sojourn is intended merely to be temporary, and who may be expected to return as soon as they can do so to their own advantage. We are not, therefore, suffering any permanent loss from the better class of our foreign-born industrial population.

Times are dull enough, no doubt, but indications of a revival of business in the not remote future are by no means lacking. The New York *Times* says:

"Liquidation of indebtedness has been going forward steadily for the year past. Some have been paid up, collected up, and are moving cautiously ahead. A good many unsound men have arranged with their creditors and are trying again. Mining, manufactures, and transportation interests have rallied very slowly, and the latter only in some directions, not generally. But agriculture has been active; the crops are abundant, and though low prices are hard for the farmer now, they stimulate consumption, and are an inevitable condition to the return of prosperity."

The Washburnes are not of the class who hide their light under a bushel. In Maine, Israel Washburne wants to go to the Senate, in place of Hamlin; Washburne, of Massachusetts, wants to be reelected; W. D. Washburne wants to succeed Ramsey in Minnesota; C. C. Washburne would like to unseat Carpenter, in Wisconsin; and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, wants to succeed Grant as President. There may be a few others of the same sort left, but this is all we have on our list, as yet. The family is a very modest one, we know, and therefore we hate to make a suggestion to it; but we put it to the native good sense of its members whether there is not just now some danger of having a little bit too much Washburne before the public eye?

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, after detailing the many annoyances to which the grain trade of that city is subjected by the policy of the railroad companies, adds:

"We do not share in the apprehensions so freely expressed, that New York will lose her commercial supremacy. The grain *must* come here."

It does not follow. "Must" is a big word, and a very deceptive one. There is no such necessity hanging upon the grain trade. The grain will go where the facilities for shipping it or selling it are the greatest, and other cities furnish facilities equal to those of New York, the grain will go as readily to one as to the other. Philadelphia and Baltimore are rapidly acquiring the needed facilities, and the grain trade, in both, is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Wickham, the newly elected Democratic Mayor of New York, took occasion to remark, when recently sworn in, that "there had not been an honest election in the metropolis, until the last one, for the period of fifteen years." Mr. Wickham ought to know. He is a Democrat, and the city has been Democratic in all the fifteen years he refers to. It gave enormous and very dishonest Democratic majorities in 1868 and 1870, by the aid of which the Democrats carried the State, also; and if the election, this year, has been honestly conducted, it was solely because a Republican Legislature enacted an election law under which cheating was practically impossible. No thanks, therefore, to Mr. Wickham's party for the honest election; nor will it be his fault, or that of his party, if the law under which this first honest election was held is not repealed this winter by the Democratic Legislature.

THE PERMANENCY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Many of the younger members of the Republican party have never experienced a political reverse before that received in the elections of 1874. The party was in the majority when they began voting with it, and has remained so, ever since, until now. Hence defeat is, to them, a new sensation. But the older members went through many reverses before the day of triumph came; and to them a defeat is nothing either new or strange.

The Presidential campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting we have ever had; and the indications during its progress were all so promising that nearly every Republican felt sure of victory. The hopes of success were so strong that, when defeat came, it seemed to those previously so hopeful as if all had been really lost. The gloom that has settled down upon our ranks, in 1874, was as nothing compared to that which fell upon our sanguine hosts in 1856. It was, we know, a different kind of defeat than we then experienced, but it was none the less thorough and decisive, and left the party as completely in the dumps as the defeat of 1874.

The year 1857 was not much better. Wilmot was defeated for Governor, in this State, by an overwhelming majority, and defeat attended the party organization generally. In 1858 things began to brighten up; in 1859 they looked still better, but it was not until 1860 that the victory was complete. In 1862 reverses again came; the party was defeated badly in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the hungry Democrats, on coming into power, made as great fools of themselves as they are now doing and bid fair to do.

The Republican party, therefore, is now merely repeating its own past experience, and is passing through an ordeal which has tested all the political parties that ever existed before it. If it cannot stand occasional defeat, it is not worthy to live; and its right to future existence will depend altogether upon its ability to profit by the lessons of its temporary overthrow. If it is capable of righting itself, and of assuming the position which belongs to it, victory will again perch upon its banners, and if not, then there is no further mission for it to accomplish.

That it *will* right itself, and that it will again occupy the front rank in American politics, we have no doubt. It represents and embodies a grand principle which is, in our judgment, essential to a successful administration of the National Government; and it is, for that reason, the only party that can successfully cope with the great and difficult questions involving the rights, powers and duties of the Government, which will hereafter come up for settlement.

We scout the theory that the Republican party was formed for a *special* purpose, and, that purpose being attained, it has no further mission to fill. The settlement of the Slavery question was, we admit, the immediate occasion of its formation, but it grew, nevertheless, out of the radical principle that the General Government was not a mere Confederacy of separate and independent States, but a National Government, with powers broad enough for its own protection and the successful assertion of its authority. The Slavery question was a mere incident in connection with the application of that principle; and so long as that principle lasts, so long will there exist a necessity for a party professing and living up to it.

From the very formation of the Government there have always been two parties taking diverse views as to the powers of the General Government under the Constitution. The Democratic party has been from the first, and is now, the party of strict construction and State rights. Its fundamental basis is that our Government is a Confederacy of States, and not a nation; that the States are supreme, and the Federal Government is merely their agent to do for them, jointly, what they cannot do separately, having no general powers except those specifically granted by the States.

The slaveholders of the South, alarmed, during the agitation of the Slavery question, at the growing anti-slavery feeling of the North, naturally gravitated to the party that held to this doctrine of State Rights, because they saw in it the only chance for maintaining Slavery successfully. They demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, because it was an exercise of National power not warranted by their strict construction of the Constitution, and because it stood in the way of the spread of Slavery, and prevented the formation of new Slave States. They forced its repeal, through the agency of the Democratic party, and one of the first results of this application of the Democratic principle to which we have alluded, was the formation of the Republican party on a basis diametrically opposite. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the incident out of which it grew; but the radical, fundamental principle which lay back of it was that the General Government *had* the power to prevent the spread of Slavery, and that it was its duty to exercise it. In other words, the necessities of the nation demanded a party which believed in a liberal construction of the Constitution and that the National Government was a government of the people, capable of exercising the attributes of a Nation, rather than a mere confederation of separate, supreme and independent States.

This was the basis on which the Republican party was built, and it is one which will endure as long as the Government endures. It is a fundamental principle, which will outlive all the incidents that have sprung from it, hitherto, and will be applicable to the various questions hereafter to arise. The party, therefore, is a national necessity; and it must continue to exist, either under the name of Republican, or of some other equally significant.

It was the adhesion of the Democratic party, in 1861, to its State rights and strict-construction doctrine which unfitted it to carry on the Government any longer. It stood paralyzed and helpless before the Rebellion, which then first developed itself, and the Union must inevitably have drifted into dissolution through the sheer inability of that party, under its principles, to exercise the power of the nation for its own preservation. Mr. Buchanan and his Democratic Cabinet could find no power in the Constitution to force a State to obey the laws, and hence he stood by, without lifting a hand to prevent it, while State after State declared its allegiance to the Union dissolved. He and they were consistent Democrats, and their action in that hour of the nation's agony, was a faithful application of the Democratic principle. It demonstrated the total unfitness of that party to cope with such national difficulties, or to save the life of the nation, when in danger; but it was none the less a legitimate working out of the principle on which the party is based.

There may never occur, again, so severe a strain as the Government was then subjected to; but questions will always be coming up that involve the same principle which was then at stake, and the only party that can act upon them, to the public satisfaction, is the party which is based upon the fundamental idea that the National Government is supreme within its own sphere, and is possessed of powers sufficient for the promotion of the general welfare. The mission of the Republican party is to meet the public expectation upon all such questions, and as it is the only party that *can* meet such expectations, from the very nature of things, we look forward with confident hope to its early restoration to power.

Our hopes, our readers will see, are built upon more solid foundations than the mere political chances of the future. The Democratic party of to-day is the Democratic party as it existed in 1856 and 1861. It has not changed, nor can it. The basis of its action is a narrow one, which cannot be broadened without destroying the party itself; and a party with such a narrow basis can never rise to the task of settling broad questions upon broad principles. The Republican party, alone, is equal to such a task; and believing that it will prove itself worthy of its mission, hereafter, we continue our faith in it, and confidently invoke for it the support of the people.

The results of Professor Hayden's explorations in Colorado, this season, while of considerable importance to science, have seemed also to set at rest some points of special interest to emigrants. A few months ago the newspapers of that Territory teemed with glowing accounts of the fertile character of the unpeopled district known as Gunnison Valley, and the story gained considerable credence, to the sorrowful cost of a number of hopeful and adventurous pioneers. Careful observation made by the scientists of the entire country described in such rose-colored terms, has shown it to be neither more nor less than a vast alkali desert, covered with the sage-brush and cactus. Intending Western settlers will do well to receive current stories of the boundless agricultural resources of Colorado with a great many grains of allowance.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND ITS CALL

Thanksgiving day, from being a merely local or State custom, has become a national institution. The change has not been the result of popular agitation or Congressional enactment, but of the spontaneous growth and development of a general sentiment which recognizes the fitness and seemliness of the practice. The sentiment, we believe, may truly be characterized as general, notwithstanding the facts, that some State Governors take no formal note of the day, and that some citizens of the Republic may even protest against its proclamation as being in contravention of the spirit of our Government. To rightly tempered, undebauched minds everywhere, it cannot but seem "a good thing to give thanks unto the "Lord," especially when sensibility is quickened by occasion or appealed to by sympathy. We may trust, therefore, that a large majority even of those American citizens who question the right or the political expediency of the President's call, will yet more or less regard its invitation, and will to-day at least try to remember the loving-kindness and faithfulness of the Most High. So much religion appears to be a characteristic trait of the higher races of mankind. With whatever name they designated the Supreme Power, whether Jehovah, Jove or Lord, they have been accustomed both as single persons and as nations to acknowledge their dependence upon Him, and, on solemn occasions, to express their thanks for the common as well as for extraordinary benefactions of his providence.

It is an uncomfortable belief held by some good people at the present day, that the world is growing more irreligious as it grows in years. St. Paul complimented the Athenians for their religiosity, and they were certainly zealous patrons of the gods recognized by the State. Everybody knows how they treated Socrates, though everybody may not know that one of the crimes for which he suffered death was the novelty of his theological teaching. He held some fanciful and some sublime notions touching divinity, the setting forth of which kindled the burning wrath and indignation of orthodox citizens. In fact, his theology differed from the popular theology of his time about as widely as Professor Tyndall's religious speculations differ from the doctrines preached in Evangelical New York pulpits. When Professor Tyndall lectured in New York the hall was crowded with the best people of the city, many of them members of Evangelical churches, a circumstance which greatly scandalized at least one earnest clergyman. He wrote and published in a morning newspaper a communication, in which he expressed his grief and mortification that Christians should manifest so little respect either for themselves or their religion as thus to patronize and encourage an infidel. Readers of the communication might fairly suspect that its author, allowed to have his own way, unrestrained by public opinion or other external influence, would deal severely with the heterodox Professor, silence him at least. This, however, would be mere assumption or suspicion, as the only certain conclusion they could justly draw from the writing would be that the preacher would leave the Professor without a Christian audience. Now while, no doubt, a good many sympathized with the clergyman's zeal and disgust, it is safe to say, that the great majority of church-going people did not, and their mental attitude towards the sceptical man of science was, we fancy, that of a large proportion of educated Christian professors of the younger generations. They frankly recognize the right of the honest sceptic to entertain and, on fitting occasion and in becoming manner, to express his religious views. In the light of familiar facts they scorn the vulgar prejudice that a man is necessarily vitious or corrupt because unable to accept the theology of the creeds and catechisms, while if confirmed and happy in their own Biblical convictions, they compassionate the condition of those who are unable to apprehend the same strength-giving and inspiring truths. In verification of what seems to them the Christian spirit, they earnestly endeavor to look at men as they are, respect all sincere research of truth, and reverence all moral worth as good of its kind, whatever may be the religious profession or position of the person in whom it is exemplified.

In the liberality thus ascribed as a conspicuous trait to intelligent Christians at the present day, we are unable to perceive that any, even the slightest, disloyalty to Christ is implied. It seems, on the contrary, the very spirit of Christ, as portrayed in the New Testament, and the tendency of Christian thought which it indicates, is the proper outcome of those profound and expansive studies in books and nature which distinguish the present age. The tendency is equally antagonistic to a narrow ecclesiasticism and to a narrow mysticism, in so far as either one or the other hinders or tends to hinder the free outgrowth of the Christian life in the form of good works, active ministry in the relief of man's estate. History abundantly shows that one of them, ecclesiasticism or sacerdotalism, by furnishing "tools for working out salvation by mere mechanic operation," debilitates the will and makes men the slaves of a system; while the other, mysticism, by apprehending grace and virtue as too near of kin for marriage, as Butler satirically said, has sometimes made morality a crime or has at any rate represented it as superfluous to the duly furnished Christian. Protestants have for the most part outgrown all such delusions, one may trust. People may indeed still hold what views they please concerning a Christian priesthood or the religion of emotion, but whatever they may profess on either of those subjects, their lives must be sound and pure, they must perform good works, if they wish the surrounding world to regard them as genuine disciples of Christ. Such is the only evidence of piety which carries conviction to persons unable to read spirits, and as Christians fully believe that the indwelling of the Saviour's spirit is the great, effectual source of useful activity in the cause of humanity, as well as of holy living, it is for them to verify their belief by surpassing in deeds of charity and mercy those many living benefactors who in doing good profess no other inspiration than that of a kind heart.

On this day of Thanksgiving, looking back over the past year, Americans can hardly fail to perceive many grounds of thankfulness to the Most High. But beyond those blessings common to all in this land of liberty and prosperity, perhaps there is nothing more worthy of grateful recognition than the wonderful prevalence of the spirit of beneficence among the American people. Nobler or grander exhibitions of public spirit and patriotic service in time of peace have never been seen in any other land or age. It is, however, a true republican spirit which is thus displayed, a spirit which may be rationally regarded, in its remarkable development here, as promising perpetuity to our institutions. It seems to indicate the growth of those powerful popular sympathies, which, partly republican and partly Christian in origin, may prove the indissoluble bonds of union among the citizens of the great Republic. One may well wish, however, that this spirit of beneficence were more common and energetic than it is. In its presence all sections of the country are by no means equally favored, some having much of it and others little. And yet appeals addressed to it are of late so many and urgent, that it is painful to think how imperfectly and unsatisfactorily they are responded to. Thousands of families in the Southwest, deprived of house and home by the floods, and other thousands in the Northwest, left even more destitute by the ravages of the locusts—the calls for contributions in aid of those sufferers still remain to be answered, not to mention the wants of the needy at our own doors. It is to be hoped that neither will be forgotten amidst the abundance of Thanksgiving day in Western Pennsylvania.

The Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the formation of the new Commonwealth Club, in that city, of which we have had some account by telegraph, says that while one of the purposes of its members is to defeat unsuitable nominations, their main purpose is to put the ax to the root of the tree. That paper says:

"Their purpose is to go further back, and prevent the necessity of such an alternative, if they can. They intend to begin at the primary meetings, and if there is anything back of the primaries calculated to defeat an honest expression of preference by them, they propose to have a hand in the arrangement. They mean to offset combination by superior combination. They hope to unite all citizens who are interested in politics for the sake of the service they can render to the State or to the country, against all those who go into politics for the sake of what they can make out of it."

This is going directly to the source of all the trouble that has been experienced in political matters, in Massachusetts and elsewhere. The primary meeting is the fountain of political power. If it is kept pure, the stream will be pure; and if not, then not. It is, in military parlance, the key to the position. If the honest masses of the Republican party, everywhere, will but take hold of the primary meetings, and see that they are honestly held and properly directed, they will thereby accomplish the entire groundwork of political reform.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Make Thanksgiving day a real Thanksgiving for the poor.

In the long run, advertising pluck and stiffness are sure to win.

Bachelor clubs flourish upon the modern extravagance of women.

If whisky were grammar, what a faultless writer Watterson would be.

How the Democrats will relish their turkey to-day—bless their dear, hungry souls!

To-day the land forces of the United States will make a combined attack on Turkey.

The New York *Sun* is lying prostrate under a severe attack of the Chicago diptheria.

A Western politician says that "the man with the softest head wants the hardest money."

Is the bad quality of the gas furnished the city a legacy of the Republican administration?

As long as there is any work to be done, those who refuse to do it should not be helped by charity.

These are the days wherein the Bohemians of Washington begin to compose Congressional speeches.

The surplus production of petroleum now on hand is set at four million barrels—still it is a light stock.

The St. Louis *Journal* is a genial and hearty Republican newspaper, full of tolerance and good fellowship.

Chicago is to have a mammoth Union depot, costing two million dollars. Six roads are to join in the enterprise.

The people are anxiously waiting for those flush and easy times promised us if the Democrats carried the election.

The difficulty with prohibition is that it does not prohibit. Large seizures of liquors have just been made in Boston.

Generous-hearted Gerrit Smith has just given another $10,000 to Hamilton College, New York, making $20,000 within a year.

One of the greatest troubles now-a-days is "how to do it" in matters of charity. "How *not* to do it" is a very easy matter.

Meteorological science is by no means perfect, yet. "Old Probabilities" wholly missed that terrible tornado in the South.

An attempt has been made by prominent parties in Cincinnati to corrupt the Internal Revenue gaugers in that city and vicinity.

Preparing for their future comfort. The Ohio Democracy are giving much attention to the improvement of the State penitentiary.

Immunity for Chicago's nine hundred and ninety-nine gambling hells is purchased by the surrender of about one hell a week.

New York, in adopting the Constitutional amendments, increases the pay of members of the Legislature from $300 to $1,500 annually.

Shipments of Alabama iron are constantly being made from Charleston, South Carolina, to England. This is rather reversing the tide.

Not only has England less need of a heavy foreign wheat supply than usual this year, but it is likely to be in even less want a year from now.

Concord, N. H., has settle the last of five suits for the destruction by a mob in 1861 of a newspaper office, the city paying in the case $2,000 damages.

Men who can find employment will receive little sympathy if they refuse to accept it because they cannot get the full amount of wages they demand.

The average product of wheat per acre in England, this year, is between twenty-nine and thirty bushels, and in Ireland, Scotland and Wales somewhat less.

The other day a Washington county turkey was observed on a fence studying an almanac, and reckoning on his toes how long it was to Thanksgiving. He knows, now.

In many parts of the New England States the ground is so dry that it cannot freeze, the feed for cattle is entirely cut off, and the swamps and streams are absolutely dry.

Don't strike. The country will soon be full of men seeking employment and willing to work at almost any price that will give them and their families a living during the winter.

If the discontented would keep their faintheartedness to themselves, and be content to build up patiently on a safe basis, it would not take long to restore business confidence.

A compilation of all the rules regulating the steering and sailing of vessels and relating to lights, torches, and signals to be exhibited by them, is about to be issued by the Treasury Department.

In Boston, lately, a four-story building, covering an area of four thousand square feet, was raised a couple of yards from its foundation, with no person in the building thinking it necessary to move.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, rests on an immense deposit of peat. Recently, this subterranean mass of combustible material caught fire and is still burning, and there is danger that the city will settle down.

The rate of city taxation in Washington is $3 00 on the $100, in New York $3 55, and in Philadelphia $2 15. There is no State tax in Pennsylvania, and the rate in New York includes the State tax and all other taxes.

If the use of hard words constituted logic, the Pope might be counted very logical. He calls Gladstone "a viper," and Tyndall "a spiritual pirate." They will probably retort by dubbing him an old "spitfire."

Forged deeds are not confined to New York. A landholder in Missouri recently found that a farm of his, containing 320 acres, had been sold on a forged deed, and transferred to other purchasers twice since the original sale.

PERSONAL.

Governor Peck, of Vermont, is a bachelor. Marrying would make half a bushel of him.

If James Russell Lowell is appointed Minister to Russia, he will be, we believe, our first poetical plenipotentiary.

Some more botched patchwork. General Kilpatrick, Nasby, and Mark Twain are said to be conjointly engaged on a war drama.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg says that naturally the American girls have the sweetest voices in the world. No country on the earth produces finer natural voices.

It looks very much as though Vinnie Ream would receive the contract for making the Farragut statue. Poor Farragut! he was in less danger when tied to the mast under the enemy's fire.

Suggestive. At a single institution in New York—the Free Training School—there are three hundred situations for women waiting to be filled, yet women refuse to take them, while at the same moment they are clamoring for aid.

The memoirs of Talleyrand, the famous French wit, statesman and philosopher, are shortly to be published. The reflections of a mind which accepted as true the axiom that "Language was designed rather to *conceal* than to express ideas," will be a novelty.

The deserted wife of Joaquin Miller, who has shown that she can take excellent care of herself, is engaged on a drama of Oregon life. Joaquin will be one of the characters, she another, the rest of the *dramatis personæ* to be Oregon people of note. When the play is produced she means to appear in her own *role*.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the Beecher-Tilton suit, charges that the former, some years ago, in a case in which the fair fame of one of his flock, an innocent woman, who had fallen into the hands of vultures, who would, if they could, have proclaimed her to the world as an adulteress—being requested by eminent counsel to interfere, sat swinging his foot and said, "Why not let it go the Courts?" which, to say the least, was heartless.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

PENN MONTHLY.

The December number of this magazine, which has struck out for itself a new path in serial literature, completes the fifth volume. In "Outlines of Penology," Joseph R. Chandler treats ably of the separate and congregate systems of imprisonment. Robert Ellis Thompson asks "What Would Tyndall be at?" and answers his own question. Charles F. Putnam, of Boston, tells about training schools for nurses. The editor reviews at some length Bayard Taylor's tragedy, "The Prophet," and under head of "The Months" deals with recent political events from the "independent" standpoint. There are the usual impartial and searching reviews of new books, and a number of minor articles.

HERALD OF HEALTH.

The *Herald of Health* for December has articles on "The Kings and Slaves of Business," by James Parton; "The Effects of Stair-Climbing on the Health of Girls;" "Toothache;" "Hints on Cooking," by Elizabeth R. Branson; "Tobacco," a poem, by H. Greeley; "Mount Holyoke Female Seminary," by Edward F. Bacon; "Chats with Children;" Editor's studies in Hygiene; Our Dessert Table, and Topics of the Month. Wood & Holbrook, publishers, New York; $2.00 per year.

A Triumph of Chemistry.

Among the numerous health-giving discoveries of pharmaceutical chemistry, none has achieved a more transcendent and lasting success than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of course there is a reason for this. It would have been impossible to palm off, for nearly a quarter of a century, upon so shrewd a people as Americans, a meritless article, or have established by mere advertising such a reputation as the Bitters enjoy, if they did not possess a substantial title to public confidence. The truth of this statement is proved by the fact that bogus nostrums, no matter how extensively puffed, usually enjoy but a transient existence, are first lauded to the worthless, and discarded. Hostetter's Bitters on the contrary, after a career of twenty years, were never so popular as they are to-day. Soon after their appearance it became manifest that they possessed in a remarkable degree the power of toning and regulating the human system, and to-day they rank as the standard restorative of the age.

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NEW BOOKS.

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Bancroft's History of United States, last vol.	2 50
Fiske's History of German Emperors, 8vo.	2 00
Life and Literature in the Fatherland—by John Hurst	2 25
Chapters on Political Economy—by Albert S. Bolles	1 50
Era of Protestant Revolution—"Epochs of History"	1 00
Thirty Years War—"Epochs of History"	1 00
The Crusades	1 00
German University Life—Steffen	1 50
Story of a House—From the French	1 00
Chemical and Geological Essays—T. Sterry Hunt	2 00
Building of a Brain—by author of "Sex in Education"	1 25
Cloth of Gold—T. Bailey Aldrich	1 50
Hazel Blossoms—J. Greenleaf Whittier &	1 75
The Emigrant's Story—Trowbridge	1 50
Swallow Flights of Song—Miss Kimball	1 25
Mistress of the Manse—Timothy Titcomb	1 75
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Van Oosterzee's Christian Dogmatics, 2 vols.	5 00
Beecher's Yale Lectures, 2d series	1 50
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LEGAL.
NOTICE.
Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE—TAKE NOTICE that JOHN BALDINGER and FREDERICK KLEIN, of Allegheny city, have made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors to JOHN H. LOTZ and JACOB BALDINGER. All persons indebted to John Baldinger and Frederick Klein will please call and settle, and those having claims against them will present the same to the Assignees. JOHN H. LOTZ,
JACOB BALDINGER.
Assignees of John Baldinger and Frederick Klein.
Allegheny City, November 11, 1874. F

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Business settled by new firm.
FRANCIS SELLERS,
JAS. L. DUNSEATH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of
F. Sellers & Co.,
For the purpose of carrying on the Provision Trade and the manufacture of Lard Oil.
FRANCIS SELLERS,
F. X. GUTHRIE,
H. W. GUTHRIE.
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Notions!

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NO PATENT—NO PAY.
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Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
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The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
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White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at COBH HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Parvona Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Cleadell.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage, $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
H. J. COTTRELL, Agent, 19 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
H. CUSHING, for, 293 and 295 Fourth street.
MAX STRAKOSCH, 103 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah street, South Side.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PALADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....Weekly.
NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England. Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For freight rates or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. L. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE WINTER.
GO TO
NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
OR TO
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording every choice of temperature for a residence.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.
The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for Passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above favorite health resorts. For particulars apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CLYDE, Agents,
36 Wall street, New York.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1874.

The eve of Thanksgiving day brings up the memory of a year ago, when men stood doubting and distrustful, fearing each his neighbor, and all intent upon self-preservation. The banks were still crippled after the panic which began sixty days before, and were cautiously feeling their way into the future. The downward course of financial ruin was still unchecked, and each day added some names to the long list of unfortunates. Looking back to that time it is well to draw a contrast with the present.

Now we find the banks in good condition and extending a liberal hand to the mercantile community. Rates of interest are low and business men are freely accommodated by their bankers; in place of the terror that then possessed nearly every one a quiet confidence in the stability of affairs is manifested and a hopeful spirit in regard to the future is growing. The business that has grown up during the past year has probably been built on a more stable and safe foundation than any business of the same magnitude, transacted within the same space of time. Causes reaching back to the monetary troubles of last autumn still at times exert a disturbing influence but the general tendency is beyond doubt in the direction of improvement. The progress from day to day seems slow, but a look back ward over the year must convince any reasonable man that the change which is going on is toward better times. Individuals are apt to view the general situation through the jaundiced eyes of their own misfortunes and invest the whole landscape with the color of their own glasses. No better example of this could be found than the Water street operators. Ten days ago they complained that there was no prospect of an improvement, but the storm has cleared the atmosphere, and now that there are over seven millions of bushels of coal on the way Southward the prospect has brightened, and justly, too, for this movement of three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of coal to market must make a favorable impression on the money market.

—On Friday there will be a meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to take into consideration the matter of the settlement proposed by the road to its creditors. For the benefit of those who have not been able to inform themselves on the subject we give herewith a copy of the bond which will be offered to the creditors in settlement of their claims against the road:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
No.—
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
$1,000. Funded Debt Mortgage.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company acknowledge themselves indebted to the bearer hereof in the sum of one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, which sum the said company promise to pay to the bearer at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, with interest thereon from the first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of the months of April and October in each year, on and upon delivery of the proper coupons therefor, said interest being payable only out of the net income and earnings of the said railroad company when sufficient therefor remaining after the payment of the necessary cost and expenses of operating and maintaining the said road and operating the roads and property of the said companies leased or managed by it, and betterments and improvement thereof, with additional equipments therefor, as may reasonably be required for the convenient use of the same, and also after the payment of the interest on the bonds secured by mortgages, bearing date prior to the first day of May, A. D. 1874, which may hereafter be issued to take up or retire such bonds or any of them so issued by said mortgages, bearing date prior to the date hereof when so directed by a consolidation of the same as may be agreed by and between the obligor herein and the holder hereof as follows: That if the said net income is sufficient for the payment of interest in full on the days named for the payment thereof, then and as often as such income may be sufficient for the payment of interest shall deposit with the trustees named in the mortgage securing the issue of bonds, or their successors or successor, the amount of such insufficient net income (whatever that sum may be), and their duty shall be to apply the same as income pro rata towards the payment of said interest, and to pay the balance of said income, if any, to the holders of said bonds pro rata, as in other bonds of this issue of their par value, and if such balance be or contain true coupons of one hundred dollars each of the issue scrip therefor, which shall be convertible into bonds of this issue when presented at the office of the said company in Pittsburgh, when presented with other like secured bonds in the same of one thousand dollars each, with the current coupons attached may be be converted at the option of the holders, into one bond for one thousand dollars, with like coupons attached, and of like date and issue and alike secured.

In witness whereof the said company have caused these presents, to be sealed with their corporate seal, attested by the [illegible] this first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
Attest.

The bond has a wide margin on which will be printed a memorandum sufficient to identify it as belonging to and under the protection of the agreement between the Allegheny Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Central. An outline of the settlement offered to and of the condition of the other roads, we give below:

1. That the Allegheny Valley Railroad shall apply to the payment of the interest on the income bonds, all her surplus earnings, after providing for existing and operating expenses only.

2. That there shall be devoted to the payment of the interest and principle of three and a half millions income bonds, the amount due creditors, other than the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one-fourth of gross receipts for freight to and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad. This one-tenth shall be passed with the trustees of the mortgage, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

3. That for any deficiency in interest on the income bonds, by reason of the Allegheny Valley Railroad failing to realize the full amount, the trustees shall apply (out of this ten per cent.) sufficient to supply the deficiency in interest, and the remainder shall be applied to the purchase of the three and a half millions outstanding 7 per cent. bonds.

4. The entire amount of income bonds under this trust shall be ten millions, of which a sufficient amount shall be used for the payment of existing debts at par, but no one of the roads under the Pennsylvania Railroad shall be entitled to a sufficient amount at par, as may be necessary for her advances, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for indebtedness due to it.

5. These bonds to run for twenty years.

6. The interest to be at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The conditions offered are the most favorable that could be offered, and as the roads named retire their claims against the Allegheny Valley Railroad until private creditors are provided for, there is little doubt but that the traffic due to the new branch of the road will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the whole loan.

A prominent banking house in Philadelphia express the opinion that the new bonds will be readily sold at a fair figure as compared with the quotation for the mortgage bonds. We understand that but a small proportion of the creditors have failed to sign the agreement to take the new bonds, and that the settlement will be consummated without difficulty. Every one who has examined the question with any degree of thoroughness, expresses the opinion that the very best that the road can do has been offered, and a majority of the creditors are getting more for their claims than they would have been willing to accept last July.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, November 23, 1874.

The stock market has been feverish and unsettled to-day, with a concession in prices for several of the leading securities. There has not been so much realizing by bonafide holders as a renewed pressure of sales by the bears, and this is especially the case with Wabash, which suddenly receded from 30½ to 29¾. Lake Shore has been active, but very steady at 80¾ @80⅝, with no new developments with regard to it. Quicksilver has been very strong all day, in anticipation of a distribution of some of the company's assets at the stockholders' meeting to-morrow. Union Pacific remains in the hands of strong parties, and there are indications that it will be carried higher within a short time. Rock Island has been firm since the morning, with an active inquiry for it all day. There are no new features in Pacific Mail, but it was fairly sustained at the close. Erie declined to 22¾ on lower quotations from Europe. Money is without any good supply at 3@4½ per cent. on call, with a rather better demand for it.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 25, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½				119½	
5-20's, 1862	113½				113½	
5-20's, 1864	113½				113½	
5-20's, 1865, old	116				116	
5-20's, 1865, new	115½				115½	
5-20's, 1867	118½				118½	
Registered 5-20's	118½				118½	
10-40's, coupon	119				119	
10-40's, registered						
New 5's	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Western Union Tel	82¾	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
Pacific Mail				44½	44½	44½
Tennessee 6's					73	
Adams Express				114	114	
Wells-Fargo Express				81½	82½	
American Express				44½		
United States Express					64½	
New York Central	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	101½	101½
Erie	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½	22½
Michigan Central				90½	90½	90½
Michigan Southern	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Illinois Central				87½	87½	87½
Cleveland & Pitts					89	
Chicago & Northw'n	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Do. preferred					69	
Rock Island	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
St. Paul, common	37	36¾	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Do. preferred	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Wabash, common	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio & Mississippi	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾		35¾		35¾
Chicago & Alton				101½		
Hannibal & St. Jos						
Do. preferred	97½			97½		97½
Tennessee, old						
Tennessee, new						70
South Carolinas, Apr						70
South Carolinas, July						70
Missouri 6's						95½

*Gold—From April 1st.

Wheat—The market for wheat is firmer, and we note an advance during the past few days of 2c per bushel. This has included all the other markets. Some dealers confidently predict a still further advance. Transactions are quite limited as a matter of course. Buyers are disposed to enter the market to any considerable extent until the course of the market is more settled. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 34@1 38 ₱ bushel; Iowa, Michigan, Canada, and Illinois amber, $1 30@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 18@1 18. Receipts during the past week have been somewhat increasing, being 100,000 bushels, against 6,000 for the previous week.

Corn—There has been a fair demand for corn, with steady prices. We quote at 57c ₱ bushel for Ohio factory. New York Goshen 57½@58c; Western 58@61c. The New York *Bulletin* reports that the market in that city both for export and home consumption have been dull and monotonous, with a tendency toward accumulation of stock. Receipts here for the past week were 3,554 boxes, against 2,771 the preceding week.

Oats—There has been a fair demand for this season, with steady prices. We quote at 37c ₱ 2s for Ohio factory. New York Goshen 37½@38c; Western 36@41c. The New York *Bulletin* reports that the market in that city is without any special feature. Receipts during the past week show an increase over the week previous of more than 2,000 barrels.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	1,631	1,022
Cheese, lbs	800	512
Wheat, bbls	347	2,933
Oats, sacks	600	1,000
Bacon, pcs	3,750	680
Hay, tons	325	

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	7,512	9,068
Apples, bbls	2,729	3,109
Cheese, lbs	2,771	3,554
Corn, sks	2,660	4,122
Wheat, sks	2,759	5,201
Barley, sks	6,281	7,673
Rye, sks	646	945
Oats, sks	2,154	4,987
Butter, pkgs	205	301
Lard, pkgs		3,700
Bacon, lbs	188	122
Potatoes, bush	37,567	15,114
Hay, bales	1,350	2,725

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance, sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free on board.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market to-day was generally firm with a strong upward tendency in prices. At the close of the market we quoted there were few sellers, but buyers were present in force. On account of the temporary scarcity of corn and oats, transactions were quite large, not amounting to more than 2,000 bushels of each, but two or three cars of mill feed and 1 car of hay.

Movement of Lake Ports—The following statement is compiled from the receipts of grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth, from January 1 to November 14, in the years indicated:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	4,485,043	4,223,899	3,137,666	4,467,961
Wheat, bu	65,108,354	53,700,099	31,400,778	58,501,044
Corn, bu	45,843,771	50,799,371	59,642,413	45,570,702
Oats, bu	19,668,519	19,222,908	16,202,101	16,301,100
Barley, bu	4,128,728	3,305,375	3,758,257	3,886,489
Rye, bu	1,284,183	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, bu	134,113,279	127,961,967	110,547,321	105,957,831

The following statement shows the aggregate shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Detroit, by lake and rail from January 1 to November 14, in the years indicated:

	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	4,440,000	4,435,502	2,838,467	2,564,075
Wheat, bu	65,952,906	50,738,703	25,534,737	31,140,719
Corn, bu	39,257,000	48,257,063	52,235,002	26,974,000
Oats, bu	18,761,082	17,997,000	13,000,000	10,000,000
Barley, bu	2,035,380	3,500,000	3,110,726	2,362,434
Rye, bu	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, grain	126,956,368	121,492,766	94,880,465	71,476,153

*Corrected from April 1st.

Wheat—The market for wheat is firmer, and we note an advance during the past few days of 2c per bushel. This has included all the other markets. Some dealers confidently predict a still further advance. Transactions are quite limited as a matter of course. Buyers are disposed to enter the market to any considerable extent until the course of the market is more settled. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 34@1 38 ₱ bushel; Iowa, Michigan, Canada, and Illinois amber, $1 30@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 18@1 18. Receipts during the past week have been somewhat increasing, being 100,000 bushels, against 6,000 for the previous week.

Corn—There is a good demand for corn at an unmistakable advancing tendency. Prices are much higher, and we note sales of prime yellow on track at 60c ₱ bushel, while the demand at 7@8c; old corn is entirely out of market, the stock having been exhausted this season at an early date. Yearly the price of corn in this market is very light, but receipts have increased during the past week or two, the week being 16,050 bushels, against 8,000 bushels for the week previous.

Oats—The market for oats in all hands is very light, and the active demand keeps the upward movement well in front. We quoted to-day at 60c ₱ bushel for prime white as an outside figure, but before the close of the exchange 62c was bid and 60c was asked. On the street in the afternoon 62c was obtained for a car of white oats. We quote at 56@58c for mixed. The receipts continue very light, being only 12,492 bushels the past week, against 23,653 bushels during the week previous. The receipts for freight to and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad. This one-tenth shall be passed with the trustees of the mortgage, one of whom shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh.

2. That for any deficiency in interest on the income bonds, by reason of the Allegheny Valley Railroad failing to realize the full amount, the trustees shall apply (out of this ten per cent. sufficient to supply the deficiency in interest, and the remainder shall be applied to the purchase of the three and a half millions outstanding 7 per cent. bonds.

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Registered 5-20's	118½				118½	
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GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market to-day was gener

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, Fifth National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 25, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ta'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.99	27	86	W.	Fresh.	Lt'snow
2 P. M.	29.97	32	59	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.07	28	74	N. W.	Gen'le	Cloudy.

Mean barometer.....30.02 Highest thermom.....33
Mean thermom.....27 Lowest thermom.....21

GEO. H. ROHR,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Alleged Violation of Internal Revenue Laws.

Information was made yesterday before United States Commissioner McCandless, charging Fredrick Mertin and William Rubenstein with a violation of the revenue laws in rectifying liquors without paying a special tax for the privilege. Mertin is proprietor of, the wholesale liquor store on Wylie avenue where the fire occurred on Monday night, and Rubenstein was in his employ. The parties were arrested and had a hearing.

Mr. Whitaker, for the prosecution, testified that on Friday night last he heard Rubenstein agree in Mertin's saloon to change the liquor. Mr. A. Cohen, a peddler, testified that he saw Rubenstein and Mertin together frequently; saw juniper berries in Mertin's establishment, and measures on the stove, and saw sugar and berries put in.

Officer Nate Gibbons also testified that Rubenstein had acknowledged that he was employed by Mertin to "alter" his liquor, and that he agreed to do it for $5 after asking $25.

The case of Mertin was continued until Monday next, and Rubenstien was committed to jail in default of $1,500 bail.

Pardoned by the Governor.

Governor Hartranft has granted pardons in the following cases at the recommendation of the Board of Pardons at its recent meeting:

William Garrett, Allegheny, sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for twenty-two years in October, 1864, on eleven indictments for burglary.

Dr. T. B. Cooper, Allegheny county, convicted in December, 1873, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and undergo imprisonment in the Allegheny Workhouse for one year, on a charge of adultery.

James Maxwell, Allegheny, sentenced in October, 1872, to two years in the workhouse for larceny.

William Green, Erie county, sentenced in August, 1871, to two years and n'ine mo ths in the Western Penitentiary for stealing.

William Leeson, Bedford county, sentenced in September, 1867, to nine years and six months in the pen tentiary for committing a rape on life-sentence.

Michael Kauffman, (Allegheny,) murder in the second degree.

Thomas Hickey, (Centre,) murder.

Dennis Donovan, (Elk,) murr er.

Edward V. Russell, (Mercer,) shooting at his wife with intent to murder.

Western University Faculty Lecture.

Rev. J. R. Mills, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sewickley, delivered the faculty lecture of yesterday morning, taking the place of a favorite facultyman, Professor M. B. Goff. It is enough to say of the effort that it was such as to reconcile his rather exacting audience to the substitution.

The subject chosen was "Ambition." The remarks in the introduction that the chief sentiment belongs to that class of principles that are good or bad, according to the direction of their exercise. Examples of the grandest and most degrading effects of ambition, and having made the admission that it has indeed proved often a world-blighting curse, he proceeded to show from many grounds, many well chosen arguments and with illustrations that have not been taken out of the line of cherishing a true ambition, this being defined as a desire for excellence. He claimed that the ownership of the noblest sons of the grandest and goodnest Sudduceetsin, nay, granting that Lazarus, the blind poet of Judea, Milton, Shakespeare, it is still better, though there were no encouragement to *hope* for anything in the future, still to *try* for it—to fight for the highest ideal of excellence, let the odds against us be what they may.

The points made took the form of three injunctions: Be ambitious; let your ambition be a noble one, and, that this may be so, let the object be something without yourself, something that takes within its sweep humanity and the ideals of God.

The University suspends its sessions until Monday next, in addition to the usual holidays, having a better reason for a due and hearty observance of the Thanksgiving appointment.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Tauskey vs. Finch, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of one dollar.

Boal vs. Gradin et al. Action to recover a tract of oil land in Armstrong county. On trial.

H. D. Gamble was appointed master to take and report to Court the damages in the infringement case of J. C. Andrews vs. Wilkins & Bell. The article infringed was a patent weatherboarding.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of John Kenmuir, bankrupt, on petition, the assignee was allowed to receive certain purchase money in payment of certain property sold by him, and pay the same in liquidation of a mortgage.

T. J. Blackmore and Margaret, his wife, vs. D. W. G. Gilmore. This was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of household furniture attached by the sheriff as belonging to T. J. Blackmore, and which was claimed by his wife. It appeared that T. J. Blackmore had indorsed certain notes for James Blackmore and Mac Nelson, and said notes falling due, were protested, T. J. Blackmore becoming liable for the same, as an indorser. Judgment was found for the plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Blackmore.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, an order was made allowing the Superior Iron Company to proceed on a mortgage held by them.

In the case of Staib & Co., bankrupts, the argument for motion on injunction against L. P. Chester to restrain the sale of the steamboat "Veteran No. 2," was continued until the 4th of December.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the picternt case of Cochran vs. Morrow, plaintiff to be a non-suit.

T. J. Blackmore and wife vs. First National Bank of Brownsville; similar to the above. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. H. Rosenberg; action to recover subscription for stock. Verdict for defendant.

Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. Dr. Keating; action to recover stock subscription. On trial.

No jury trials until Monday next.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Dr. J. A. Phillips vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, jury found for plaintiff for $2,021 64.

In the case of Gallagher & Burkett vs. John Phillips, the verdict was for plaintiff for $219 76. This was for an action on a promissory note.

Mary J. Thompson vs. John N. Berlin, Geo. McComb and Wm. H. Morrison. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $96 15.

Joseph Graham, administrator of Moore Thompson, deceased, vs. John N. Berlin. Action on a promissory note. Jury out.

No jury trials until the first Monday of December. The argument list will be taken up next week.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Dr. A. M. Barr, charged with larceny as bailee, by Elizabeth Donnelly.

John Welch was acquitted of malicious mischief, charged by Leonard Sippel. The costs were equally divided.

On an indictment against the same party for assault and battery on the same prosecutor, the verdict of acquittal was rendered, and the costs were equally divided.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Martin E. Schreiber, charged with false pretenses on oath of Julius Richter.

Samuel Keys is on trial on a charge of larceny preferred by David Hutchinson.

Alderman Harrington was retried for assault and battery, in ejecting John Montague from his office. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Commonwealth vs. James McKee; Harry Harbach; John Herner; A. Happy; Henry Tool; Robert A. Tiffe; Mary Hoogan; Levi Boyd; Wm. Eakeman; Geo. Amber; Gotlieb Geitz; Wm. Longdon; J. Korshan; John Blanchard; Erwin Redpath; Leonard Kaufman; Wray; Fred. Gucker, (2); John Werner; S. J. Spalding; Chas. Hinkham; Wm. Montague; P. H. Brooks; J. Keffer; Wm. Freel; Henry Long; Jas. Delaney; John Lewis; John Bittner; S. Shultz; John Hinkham; Wm. Montague; Wm. Fairburn; C. Davis; M. Eichelaub; Robert McKelvey; Wm. Keam; Chas. Maley; Henry Schoupy; V. H. Hammel.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Meeting of Creditors on Friday Next.

The following circular, addressed by the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, to the creditors, explains the object of the meeting to be held at Lafayette Hall to-morrow:

PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company some time since submitted a proposition to its creditors for a settlement of their claims. To this agreement the company has obtained the signatures of three hundred and sixty-six of the creditors, whose claims aggregate the sum of $5,000,000; which sum is short only about $500,000 of the whole indebtedness.

For the security of the signers of this agreement, as well as to assist those who have not signed, it has been deemed advisable to have the agreement perfected, in the manner pointed out by the forty-fifth section of the act to incupt act, as amended by the act of June 22d, 1874.

This law provides: "That in all cases of bankruptcy now pending, or to be hereafter pending, by or against any railroad company, the judiciation in bankruptcy shall have been had or not, the creditors of such company may, at any meeting called under direction of the Court, and upon not less than ten days' notice to each creditor, of the time, place and purpose of such meeting, resolve that a compromise proposed by the debtor shall be accepted in satisfaction of the claims due them from the debtor; and such resolution shall, to be operative, have the assent by a majority in number, and three-fourths in value, of the creditors of the debtor assembled at such meeting, either in person or by proxy, and shall be approved by the signatures thereto of the debtor and two-thirds in number, and one-half in value of all the creditors of the debtor.

The provisions of a compromise accepted by such resolution, in pursuance of this section, shall be binding on *all the creditors*, whose names and addresses and the amount of debts due to whom, are shown in the statement of the debtor produced at the meeting, etc."

Such meeting as is provided for by this law has been called by the Court, at the instance of the following gentlemen, to meet in Lafayette Hall, in Pittsburgh.

Your attendance at the meeting is earnestly requested, and, however, you are unable to attend, we would urge you to execute a power of attorney, by acknowledging the same *before a United States Commissioner*, after having filled in the name of some party to represent you at the said meeting. William Little, Esq., Secretary of the Safe Deposit Company, of Pittsburgh, is authorized to receive proxies, and is a thoroughly reliable person.

The action proposed is in the interest of the persons who have already signed the agreement, as it will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights under the agreement, against those who have not signed and in the hope of obtaining a preference, and we trust that you may appreciate the importance of being present at said meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The proposition to be submitted at the meeting is identical with that recommended by the Committee of Creditors, and reported in the agreement already signed by the number above already stated.

Yours truly,

JOHN SCOTT,
President A. V. R. R. Co.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says of Mr. Greeley's defeat: "That distinguished (N. Y.) *Express* says: 'That defeated of Greeley's friends is the originator of the unmitigated hoax. The hotter place the unmitigated hoax. The [illegible] stands in danger of a very mine on fire.'"

PIG IRON.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

A General "Blow-Out" to Tak Place.

On Tuesday, in the office of the American Iron and Steel Association, was held a general meeting of the pig iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey.

The meeting was called for the purpose of devising some means of co-operation by which the "bearing" of the market could be abolished.

The attendance was unusually large. Among those present were:

B. S. Leyan, Lehigh Valley Iron Co., Coplay, Pa.; Dr. L. Rook, Union Furnace, Lewisburg, Pa.; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh Iron Co., Allentown, Pa.; James I. Bennett, Clinton Furnaces, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. Stickney, Stickney Iron Co., Baltimore, Md.; Horace Brook, Birdsboro Iron and Nail Co., Birdsboro, Pa.; T. H. Morris, Pottstown Iron Co., Pottstown, Pa., and of Morris, Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dennis Banman, Carbon Iron Co., Parryville, Pa.; B. B. Thomas, of Conestoga Furnace, Lancaster, Pa., and Matilda Furnace, Mt. Union, Pa.; Samuel Fulton, Plymouth Furnace, Conshohocken, Pa.; Wm. E. S. Baker, Duncannon Iron Co., Duncannon, Pa., and Bloomsburg Iron Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.; J. R. Morehead, Merion Furnaces, Conshohocken, Pa.; James Hooven, Norristown Iron Works, Pa.; J. H. Landis, Middletown Furnace, Middletown, Pa.; Percival Roberts, Glamorgan Furnaces, Pa.; G. W. Whitaker, Saucon Iron Co., Hellertown, Pa.; C. S. Kauffman, Kauffman Furnace, Columbia, Pa.; Isaac McHose, Temple Iron Co., and Millerstown Iron Co., of Reading, Pa.; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon Furnaces, Lebanon, Pa.; Samuel J. Reeves, Phœnix Iron Co., Phœnixville, Pa.

BUSINESS.

The meeting was called to order by W. H. Ainey, and Hon. G. Dawson Coleman was chosen chairman.

Mr. Geo. W. Cope acted as Secretary.

The call having been read, Mr. Reeves called for an expression of views.

Mr. Ainey said that the necessity for the call arose from the condition of affairs in the Lehigh Valley. It was evident to him that if pig iron producers kept on producing, ruin must result. He suggested the formation of an "Iron-mongers Exchange," a central body with branches in producing centers, to fix the price of pig iron. With the exception of one company, the production of late has been only one-half the capacity of the furnaces. The Allentown Iron Company has run full time all the year. If all the companies had run on shorter time the situation would have been much better to-day. There was only about one-third of the ordinary demand, except from pipe mills.

Dr. Rook, the next speaker, said there is now made on the Upper Susquehanna as much iron as was produced fifteen years ago, yet there is no demand for more than half the out-put. His company had made about one-half their products. He hoped the meeting would resolve to keep down the make so as to allow pig iron now on hand. The question was whether they should do this or go on and injure one another.

Mr. Eckert, the next speaker, said that the stock on hand in the Schuylkill Valley had not increased so largely as in other places, yet like producers in the Lehigh Valley would willingly do anything that the meeting decided on.

Mr. Kauffman said that the Lower Susquehanna furnaces had their share of trouble. He favored a combination. The iron producers would either have to

"SHUT UP" OR "BLOW UP."

Mr. Reeves said that one of the two of the furnaces of his company had been "blown out," and it would be better to blow out both, but for the good of Phœnixville they would have to keep going. Running mill had 150 hands on. He thought the pig iron men were not so badly off as the rolling mills.

THE PRICES OF COAL AND TRANSPORTATION SHOULD BE REDUCED,

and easy affairs would be the result. Everybody was apparently waiting to see whether the price of coal or iron would come down. Nobody would pay the present prices if he thought that they would go lower.

Mr. Whitaker directed attention to the coal combination. He pointed to the mines in Philadelphia, while in the bituminous region no such severe restriction was exercised.

Mr. Kauffman believed it would be better to pay the men about the furnaces four or five dollars per week than to shut now.

Mr. Whitaker argued that if iron men made a combination the car men would combine, and then there would be no help. The trouble lay with the coal monopoly. Labor is lower than ever, but iron must sell for coal higher than they did in 1872, when iron was forty or fifty dollars per ton.

Mr. Bennett said that the wages were not so low at Pittsburgh as in the East. In the Western part of this State and Ohio the pig iron men owned their own coal and were not

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANY SUCH COAL COMBINATIONS

as existed in Eastern Pennsylvania. It has only been since the war that Western iron has been sold in Eastern markets. The Western producers possessed no advantages in freights than over-loaded freights East. For example, Eastern freight men had sold plate West lower than Western men could make it.

He said to buy three-fourths of his iron along the Susquehanna. Now so many furnaces have grown up through the West the western iron mills supply them. The condition of the market is the same West as East. So many furnaces have been built along the Ohio and other rivers for the sale of the surplus eastern pig iron. Half the furnaces in the West have been "blown out," and everything has been so cut, that the foundry iron has been sold almost as low as pig iron. He said the bottom price would be reached as soon as buyers could go into the market and find the producers willing to sell at any price. Bottom prices only guaranteed business to-day. The root should be struck and production curtailed.

Mr. Reeves wanted to know if it would solve the question were all the gentlemen in the trade to agree to "shut down."

Mr. Bennett replied that if the producers of pig iron would, in the next sixty days, "blow out" for four months, foundry iron would in that time sell at $32 00 in the Lehigh Valley.

Mr. Kaufman said that the trade of the Mississippi Valley was lost, and was in the hands of the bituminous pig iron men. The only way now to get in to

"BLOW OUT,"

and make the coal men come down. They would come down if the iron men stopped using coal. It would not be long before men would find good coke somewhere else than at Connellsville, whence it could be transported cheaply to the West.

After some further debate, Mr. Ainey offered the annexed

RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it must be self-evident to all furnace men that a large reduction in the demand for the consumption of pig iron, imperatively demands a corresponding reduction in the amount produced, and that a continuance of the present over-production cannot fail to result in accomplishing the ruin of this trade.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that an earnest effort ought to be made to accomplish a reduction of the make of pig iron, and that with this view a committee of seven be appointed to devise some plan to that end.

Resolved, That the Chairman *pro tem.* of the pig iron branch of the American Iron and Steel Association, be requested to call a meeting of all the pig iron manufacturers of the country, at the rooms of the association, on the 10th day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That a committee in each of the several districts represented in the list of delegates, be appointed to wait upon the furnace owners therein, and urge their attendance at the general meeting, and ascertain the views of those not able to attend.

The Chair named as the Committee of Seven, Messrs. Wm. H. Ainey, Allentown; C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; Wm. Whitaker, Hellertown; J. R. Moorhead, Philadelphia; G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon; H. S. Eckert, Reading, Pa., and Alonzo Stockslager, Baltimore, Md.

After which the meeting adjourned.

CITY COUNCILS.

Another Meeting of the Auditors—Progress of the Examination.

The Auditors appointed to examine and report upon the accounts of the commission for the erection of City Hall continued their work yesterday. Mr. Jared M. Brush, of the Commission, and Mr. Finance Committee, and King, of the Taxpayer's Union, were present.

THE LOT PURCHASE.

Mr. J. B. Stevenson, clerk of Lyon, Shorb & Co., was called, and he produced the agreement between the gentlemen and the city.

setting forth that the purchase price of the lot was $100,000, bearing interest from April 1, 1867. The first payment of $20,000 was made August 1, 1867. A payment of $20,000 per annum was to be made thereafter, with interest, and in case the payments were anticipated, as they were, the interest was to be deducted.

Numerous freight bills were then submitted and examined in detail. An apparent discrepancy of $49 79 was found, but as this was reimbursed through another account, the freight statement was decided to be all right.

THE CONTRACT FOR TILE LAYING.

The tile contract was next taken up. It appeared that the city furnished the tile and charged it to Mr. McIntyre. The tile was to be laid for ninety cents per square foot. Mr. Kerr stated that no proposals had been received for tile, as the tile had been purchased by the city. Mr. Kerr then proceeded to explain the itemized bill of Mr. McIntyre for all the work done.

Mr. Kerr—Think the work was properly done; did not consult Mr. Wallace about the tile; he expended a large sum of money; appeared before Alderman McMasters and made charges of embezzlement against Mr. R. This has been going on for about two months, during which no less a number than thirty-one separate informations have been lodged against him, embracing the appropriation of sums ranging from $5 to $250. Many of the complainants are Irish servant girls, who allege that they placed all they could spare of their scanty earnings in the hands of the defendant, to be sent by him to their relatives in Ireland, and have never since heard or received by those for whom it was intended.

Mr. Rattigan is well known in this city, having held an agency for ocean steamers here, and occupied an office on Smithfield street, for many years.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed on record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, November 24th, 1874:

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First ward—James Veech to William Dilworth. November 10, 1874, 33x240 feet. Stockton avenue, etc.....$32,000

Eighth ward—Rhoda S. Gill to Wm. Eberhart *et al.*, July 13, 1874, six lots, Gill's Plan.....$2,800

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—Robert Shaw to Samuel Stroh, March 5, 1873; 60x90 feet on Lincoln street.....$ 300

Same—Samuel Stroh to Louis Gerson. November 21, 1874, same.....$ 500

Sewickley—T. B. Patterson to Mrs. Nancy McIlvaine. September 26th, 1874; lot on Beaver street.....$ 160

Elizabeth—Andrew B. Fox to Richard Morgan, *et al.*, February 25, 1873; 81.2x100 feet on Second street.....$2,000

TOWNSHIPS.

Franklin—Albert McCauley to Mathias Fisher. March 21, 1874; one acre and eighty-six perches land.....$2,175

Same—John Willoughby to Mathias Fisher. August 25, 1874; 22 acres and 1 perch land.....$1,200

The Democratic County Committee.

The Allegheny County Democratic Executive Committee met yesterday morning at the St. Charles Hotel.

A resolution was introduced requesting members of the Legislature elect to support James P. Barr for Unified States Senator. The resolution caused considerable debate and some opposition, and in consequence a substitute was offered and adopted giving the indorsement of the committee to Mr. Barr.

Mr. George H. Kuhn was recommended as a candidate for Clerk of the House, and Mr. T. O'Leary for a clerkship in the Auditor General's office.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Cullen, the Alleged Chicago Forger, in Court.

In the Quarter Sessions Court, yesterday morning, R. J. Powers made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* on Officer Fox and Captain Reed, of the Central Station, to produce in Court the body of Cullen, whose arrest at the Union Depot for alleged forgeries at Chicago we have already reported. The writ was granted, returnable forthwith, and Cullen was brought into Court and a hearing in the case was had. Messrs. Moore and Coyle appeared as counsel for the respondents.

It was claimed on part of the petitioner that the arrest was illegal, inasmuch as no warrant had been issued, and that Cullen was not a fugitive from justice. The respondents claimed that they would be able to show the justice of the arrest if given time. The Court then granted the respondents until Friday morning to prepare their defense, and in the meantime Cullen is held. The respondents expect to be able to procure a requisition by that time and thus secure Cullen.

It Pays.

The grain dealers who have been instrumental in the organization of the Corn and Produce Exchange were very much pleased by a proof of the usefulness of that institution which occurred on Friday. Some members of the grain trade have not supported the organization for various alleged reasons. One gentleman who had refused to become a member, was at the Exchange Tuesday morning, and found oats rapidly changing hands there at sixty-six cents per bushel. Without saying a word to any one, he stepped around to the store of a Penn avenue dealer (who had also declined to join the Exchange), and bought a car of oats at sixty-three cents. The result shows that the buyer in this case made fifty cents per bushel on seven hundred bushels of grain, by attending the Exchange, while the sellers lost a like amount by failing to attend.

Prospective Pleasure.

There will be held a Church Sociable and supper in the North Avenue M. E. church this evening, which promises to be a very pleasant affair. It is under the supervision of the ladies of the church, who have an experience in such matters, that promises to result in an entertainment of a very attractive character. Supper will be served, commencing at *six* o'clock, accompanied by oysters and refreshments. All who attend will find the evening one of rare pleasure.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

No school to-day.

Don't forget the poor to-day.

A "sermon taconian" for every one to-day.

Brooks says he can stand it, if the weather can.

They say that gold garter clasps will be fashionable.

See the amusement notices in the COMMERCIAL this morning.

One kind of berries is very plenty at this season—rob-berries.

The coal dented out on the present rise was up to last evening, 1,362,000 bushels.

Dr. J. A. BRASHEAR is the new Select Councilman from the Twenty-seventh ward.

The Clara Furnace, which was blown out last week, has a capacity of 350 tons per week.

JOHN WAGNER is charged with wife beating before Alderman Scheaffer, of the South Side.

The old Mount Carbon rolling mill has been leased to new parties and is to be put in operation.

Russia leather pocket books are the best. They are never without a scent in them you know.

An order from an Eastern firm for 10,000 cut tivator teeth has been received by Mr. N. W. Bussey.

Messrs. CHALFANT & Co., are still boring deeper for gas. They will go below the fourth sand rock.

WAMPUM FURNACE, at Wampum, Lawrence county, is being dried out after being repaired, and will be blown in soon.

JOHN STOUT was before a hearing before Deputy Meyer Heisel, of the South Side, on a charge of beating his wife.

Excursion parties have begun to wear shinnerleons, in order to get two articles washed for the price of one.

Wade soon to have the promised new postal card. It will be nearly white, printed with black ink, and the border will be narrower.

It is said that carved monsters can be got to take the place of wine glasses for sherry, the fashion now being to drink it out of wood. Don't drink it at all.

Messrs. KLOMAN, PARK & Co. have recently commenced the manufacture of an adze-eye drifting gage, which they sell exclusively in the California markets.

A BUTLER county man offers $150 and three miles to any girl who will marry him and the question naturally arises, what can any young lady do with four miles?

It costs less to advertise than to send out solesmen. A good advertisement is seen and read by thousands, one day than most salesmen call on in a year.

A YOUNG lady of our acquaintance exposes herself to the prevailing diseases in the two cities and at 291 Liberty street. TTHS

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1 00.

Go and Get Your Ticket at Once.

The Great Drawing of the Public Library Gift Concert takes place at Louisville on Monday. There is now no longer any doubt as to the time or amount—$2,500,000 will certainly be distributed among the ticket holders next Monday. The only question now is, Who are the lucky individuals who are going to pocket this huge pile of green-backs which has been accumulating the months and months. Gifts amounting to enough to make a large pile of greenbacks the money ready, and those who want an interest in the magnificent gifts must speak up, as the sales will positively close Saturday evening at nine o'clock A. M.

Choice Confectionary

at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Range

is as cheap as a good cook stove. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN B. HANNON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

TTHS

Before You Leave

your order for a supper for a wedding party or lunch, at Kuhn's, No. 39 Fifth avenue. His facilities for meeting your requirements are unsurpassed.

The Best Dinners

are served at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, at all hours.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Range

will make entire kitchen work with but a small amount of fuel. For sale by

JOHN B. HANNON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

TTHS

Smoke Houses for Rent.

Those four large smoke houses located on the corner of Eleventh and Etna streets, this city, are offered for rent. They are suitable either for the curing of pork or packing of beef. Information and terms can be obtained by visiting the premises or making application at No. 370 Penn street.

TTHS

Thanksgiving.

A grand turkey lunch will not be served to-day at the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street, but Thanksgiving rates are offered for clothing, for which the people ought to feel thankful. Just look at these. Working suits, $10 00 to $15 00; Business Suits, $18 00 to $25 00; Children's suits from $2 50 to $10 00. Also a splendid assortment of prices, here is one, that not only puddlers who earn their living by the sweat of their brows can afford to wear, but the American people appreciate, but even manufacturers can afford to buy their clothing at the Boston one price store, and the river men certainly take an interest in the excellent assortment.

"Omaha,"

a self-feeding, smoke and gas-burning parlor stove, for bituminous coal; the king of all stoves, just invented by Mr. Thurm himself. Sold by Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. TUFIT

Cakes for Thanksgiving

day at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

MCCLARREN & MCKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, bench and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin stout, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from best Kentucky white wheat; Pittsburgh City Mills and Eclipse, made from Kentucky amber and Michigan white wheat, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack. MTUFS

By Purchasing a Model Cabinet Range

the luxury of well cooked meals is sure to follow. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN B. HANNON & CO.,
No. 291 Liberty street.

TTHS

Blair's Walnut Candy

the finest in the city at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—River 4 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear and cool. Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; Shipwreck and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, Memphis; Colossal and Northwestern, Keokuk; Thomas Sherlock and Cherokee, New Orleans; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—Arrived—John F. Kyle, H. C. Yeager and Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis; John M. Mauzé and Fanny Tatum, Memphis. No departures. Weather clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, November 25.—Up—City of Helena and Kattie Down—W. F. Curtis. Arrived —City of Vicksburg. Weather clear and cool. River rose 3 inches.

ST. LOUIS, November 25.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river; Colossal and Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed —Susie Silver, New Orleans; St. Genevieve, Memphis; Colossal and Northwestern, Keokuk. River falling. Weather clear and cold.

CAIRO, November 25.—Arrived—James Gilmore, Ohio river; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Golden Gate, Cincinnati; Jas. Means, Cincinnati. River 7 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 30.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—River rising slowly, with 4 feet 1 inch in the canal and 25 inches in Indiana chute. Departed—Thomas Dickerson line have again taken their places. Weather clear and cold.

"I'LL EXPLAIN, madam," said a down town grocer, the other day, to a customer who complained of the high price of butter; "you see, the exceeding patchedness of cevdure has resulted in a dearth of the lacteal foundation for butter, and not until the atmosphere is rendered more humid by some astronomical procedure will the supply of oleagenous matter be increased." And she said she "saw."

The *American Manufacturer* says: "The six blast furnaces now blowing in this city have a weekly capacity of about 2,400 tons, and the sales of metal brought from abroad average about 1,300 tons per week, making a total of some 3,900 tons. If the puddling furnaces in the city were averaging single turn, which is perhaps pretty nearly what they are doing, they would use up about 4,800 tons per week. If we add to the latter figure the pig iron that is consumed at the foundries, &c., it will be seen that our manufacturers are, as we have repeatedly stated, only buying sufficient iron to satisfy immediate requirements, and not only that but using up stock they purchased some time ago, when it was thought pig iron had reached bottom."

A MAN who was acquitted of a charge in the Criminal Court, yesterday, remarked that the forems of the jury were "d——d fools" when he explained himself by saying, that he heard more real poetry in the words "Not Guilty" from the foreman's lips than he could find in all Tennyson, Browning, and most of McKee or Tupper.

THIEVES entered the house of Mr. H. Holdship, on Cedar avenue, between Liberty and Avery streets, Allegheny, a few evenings since, but were frightened away before they had secured any booty. The house of Mr. Grey, next door, was, about the same time, robbed of a quantity of clothing.

A MUNDING belonging to Caspar Wilhelm, and used for storing grain, near Carnegie, on the Perrysville road, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The loss will amount to about $1,200, on which there was no insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE St. Vincent de Paul Society, attached to St. Peter's church, Allegheny city, appeal to the ladies and the charitable in general, for donations of old clothes, to supply the demand made upon it by the cold weather of the present change. Contributions, or addresses, can be left at E. & C. Magann's, Federal street and H. Money, former Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

THE Coroner's jury, impanelled to investigate the case and manner of the death of the man John Sullivan, who expired at the Mercy Hospital, met again yesterday morning, no further evidence could be procured and the jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance and neglect, it being clear that drink was not the man attacked on Hiland avenue, and that he was addicted to strong drink.

THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, Minersville, hope to have a most thankful time to-day. Their house of worship is to be opened, and they are to gather to join their fellow-citizens in thanksgiving, *they* emphasizing the benefit of a pastor's interest during the recently sent them. Rev. F. LeR. Sensor will preach in the morning on the true foundation of national greatness.

WHAT will Frank Cowan be at next? He seems able to turn his hand to ocean steamers, anything; and its latest product is in the shape of a baritone song. "The Dare-Devil Tough," words and music by Mr. Cowan, is the latest. The song, like almost all of Frank's efforts, is a worthy one, and should have a longer life than most of such productions enjoy. It is published by Knake & Mcginn, No. 12 Sixth street, this city.

THE *American Manufacturer* says: "Messrs. Miller, Barr & Parkin are manufacturing a steel steel, which is being used for a revolving tool for cutting marble, recently invented and now in successful operation by Mr. W. W. Wallace, of this city. This steel will cut French burr mill stone (which is the hardest stone to cut that is known to manufacturers), and is considered fully equal, if not superior to English steel for this purpose.

AMONG the dozen persons who crowded the office of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, yesterday morning, the case of Mary Ann Sullivan was the only applications took. "Well, what do you want?" asked the secretary, as he came to her case. "Little self-respect," she whispered. "How much?" "Well, I can't say exactly," she replied, "how much do you generally give out to them who want to buy a dead belt?" she didn't get any relief.

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This notice was posted in Northampton county: Hurraw this way Gentlemen will be held A grand shuten match at the 21st of november 1874 on gorge w wansworth farme in hTown township, No 1 A fine dog from 2,3 hundred At two o'clock No 1 single barel gunn No 1 acordeun and A bout 20 par of chickens come All sider And wine plenty too drink come one come all filep wagner

The Danville *American* refuses sour krout on subscription.

COUNTERFEITING EXTRAORDINARY.

Grand Haul of a Combination of Vays that are Dark and Tricks that are Wain.

For fear of unduly exciting the Frontoffice-men, or our worthy county detective, we would preface our short sketch by assuring them that *this* is none of their funeral, but relates entirely to the effort made by some folks to assume and appropriate a name that has a specific meaning when used or applied to a musical instrument, and yet that has an entirely different meaning when applied to a washstand, bureau, wardrobe, spinning-wheel, hand printing press or side-wheel steamboat. The word we refer to is "combination" as applied to organs. The Simmons & Clough Combination Grand Organs do not claim to be a combination of any of the above useful and necessary (in their place) household or commercial articles. It is not urged (as an argument to sell them) that you can set them on end and go to housekeeping in them with your cupboards, drawers and everything nicely arranged; nor is it urged that they will make a good steamboat in case of another deluge, or something of that sort. In fact, they are in that particular like all other first class organs, either Pipe or Reed instruments, water don't appear to agree with them at all, it being a well known fact that thoroughly seasoned material (out of which all first-class instruments are made) absorbs water, or even damp air, to such a degree as to unfit it for use as an instrument of music. Now, it may be possible to make an organ out of green stuff, that you might use for short excursions on the river, and yet have it play about as well as it did at first (not saying how much it played at first). Now, we are inclined to think that most folks think with us that that kind of combination ain't a success, inasmuch as they don't purchase that kind, while they do purchase the Simmons & Clough Combination Grand Organ, which combines the real, genuine pipe quality of tone produced by SCRIBNER'S PATENT QUALIFYING TUBES, together with IMMENSE POWER, almost endless variety in combination, perfect evenness of scale, ease and smoothness of action, quickness of articulation, ease of operation (any child can operate it), and in general and detail the highest attainable perfection of mechanism and musical effects, with the smallest possible likelihood of getting out of repair, as it is simple in construction and made of the very best material, with the experience of twenty-five years in the manufacture of organs applied to the present projects of the factory. All this and more (if room had space) could be said of the "Simmons & Clough Combination Grand Organ." But only one thing more need be said, and that is, that owing to the extent of their business (the Grand Organ Company being the only one greater), they are enabled to sell these organs almost as